threatened ruin of San Francisco harbor.

That one effective measure of prevention is

to wrest from the hydraulic miners the ex-

clusive privileges which they have hitherto

been permitted to enjoy. They should be

compelled, in accordance with the principle

of law which obtains in all other civilized

parts of the world, and in the State of Cali-

fornia is applied to all other classes of citi-

zens and to every other industry, to so

manage their property as not to destroy or

The Speculative Fever in France.

The last few years have witnessed in Paris

and throughout France an astonishing in-

crease in the number of banking associa-

tions and stock companies engaged in every

kind of productive and speculative enter-

prise. These new and constantly expanding

facilities for obtaining credit and for fur-

thering industrial activities attest a strange

revolution in the financial habits of French

men. They mean that the decided predilec-

tion for real estate which used to distin-

guish the French people, is rapidly giving

way to the same preference for investments

in personal property which is conspicuous

This tendency to transform a nation of

landowners into a nation of stockholders,

which can bardly fail to have wide-reaching

social and political consequences, has been

made a subject of careful study in a series

of articles lately published in the Revue des

Deux Mondes. Their author, M. BAILLEUX

DE MARISY, supplies convincing proof that

land, although still strong in certain dis-

tricts, has on the whole been sensibly weak-

ened. A subdivision of the soil will un-

doubtedly go on so long as the laws govern-

ing intestate and testamentary succession

remain unaltered; but it is no longer wel-

comed and pursued with the same avidity.

It is true that in certain parts of France,

where a peasant proprietor and his

family can support themselves without

hired labor from the products of a

little plot of ground, the price of land is still

rising. Such a state of things is observed,

for instance, in Normandy and Brittany,

where the rearing of cattle and the sale of

milk, butter, vegetables, and garden herbs

are now more profitable than they ever were

before, owing to the increase of luxurious

living in the great urban centres of con-

and south of France the value of land has

materially declined. Cultivation on a small

scale has become well nigh impracticable.

obliged to resume the farms abandoned by

phylloxera, while the olive culture and the

those provinces where the profits derivable

from land have so markedly fallen off, the

desire to invest in land should be materially

lessened. With these causes of the relative

indifference shown to real estate, may be

coupled the strong impulse which of late

years seems to push all classes of the French

people, not so much toward towns in gen-

eral as toward the great cities, where the

means of lavish consumption and of physi-

cal pleasures are concentrated. This species

of displacement on the part of the French

population is demonstrated by statistics

They make it clear that while in other coun-

tries the workingman becomes an emigrant

and expatriates himself, in France he simply

quits the rural districts for the great cen-

The growth of stock companies in France

is, no doubt, a symptom and effect of the

social and economical transformation above

mentioned; but, on the other hand, facili-

tles for credit and speculation tend, of

course, in their turn, to stimulate the move-

ment which gave rise to them. M. DE

Manisy tells us that the taste for invest-

ments in personal property has been devel-

oped to an immense extent since bonds,

shares, and other paper evidences of title

have been so largely multiplied. This

is plain from the vast increase in

the business of the Paris Stock Ex-

change, which has doubled in four

years. Again, the number of associations

which under different names discharge

banking functions, and which are sufficient-

ly substantial to be quoted on the Stock

Exchange, was only nine in 1870; now, on

the other hand, there are no less than fifty-

eight French banking companies in Paris,

besides thirteen which, though nominally

foreign corporations, really employ French

capital. To these, of course, must be added

rations devoted to every species of com-

merce and industry, have been organized,

whether in town or country, without en

tres of industrial and commercial activity.

Throughout extensive re

in the United States.

damage the property of other people.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 31, 1881, was: Total for the week ......

The Guiteau Trial.

Dr. GRAY of the Utlea Asylum for the Insane resumed his testimony in the Gur-TEAU trial yesterday. It was frequently oblected to by Mr. SCOVILLE, and continually interrupted by GUITRAU, who contradicted assertions of the witness in regard to the prisoner's utterances. The witness became confused and said he did not know where he was, whereupon Guiteau remarked, "We'll have to send a small boy to find you." Dr. GRAY declared his positive conviction that GUITEAU was sane, and had not been insane, and that he was playing a part in sourt. Mr. Scoville tried to have the lestimony stricken out, on the ground that t was based upon a belief that GUITEAU was lying. The Court overruled the obection, and GUITEAU remarked that the question of jurisdiction was going to settle

the trial. Guiteau was noisy and abusive in the eross-examination, frequently shouting "False!" He said that he would attend to CORKHILL's case in 1884. When 3 o'clock arrived Guiteau informed Mr. Scoville that it was time to adjourn. 'He wished everybody a happy New Year, and added that he would receive calls at the jail.

#### A Happy New Year All Around!

On this first day of the new year, with a heart full of gladness, we wish to everybody who reads these lines happiness, peace, prosperity, and good things innumerable for the year 1882, and for all time thereafter. A happy new year to our friends; a happy new year to our foes, if we have any!

In particular, we extend the compliments of this day of good will to President ARTHUR. That he may so administer the affairs of his great office as to win the approval of THE SUN during the year now just begun, and receive its cordial support, is our sincere wish. All things considered, he has started out very handsomely, but, alas! who can tell whether he will persist in well doing? Of this he may be assured, THE Sun will always be on his side, his faithful ally, so long as he upholds simple republican principles, and withstands corruption, extravagance, and centralization.

To the Cabinet of President ARTHUR we wish a happy new year. May it be completed without the introduction of vicious elements. May it continue to the end without any admixture of fraud.

To the Senators and Representatives in Congress we extend our heartlest wishes for their happiness during the coming year. We include all of them, Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, and Repudiators, so boundless is our good will. Yet unless the perverted among them change their ways, the sinister deal more directly, the wrongheaded rectify their intellects, the false teachers learn truth and wisdom, the corrupt seek the salt of honesty and justice, and the enemies of the people's interests give up their rebellion against their mas ters, we cannot promise them that THE SUN

will let them enjoy the year 1882 in peace. We to-day welcome Brother BLAINE back to private life. He has an opportunity to resrult his health and add to his strength in the repose which may be his, now that no public duties demand his attention. May he

he company new amatus for imcatoling, to Remain quiet, Brother BLAINE, turatin. d have it to the per-

paulo ont you or whom and let the from your unwonted retirement. To all the officers of the municipal and State Governments who now enter upon their duties we cend a New Year's greeting. We hope that during 1882 our duty to the people will allow us to speak more in their praise than to their blame.

For our esteemed contemporaries of the newspaper press we have only good wishes to-day, and on all days. We even include Mr. JAY GOULD and Sir CYRUS W. FIELD. though we regard them both as doubtful interlopers in an honorable business. We cannot wish them success in their newspaper ventures, for by so doing we should belie our feelings and convictions. Influence and prosperity, power and consideration, we can never ask nor expect for stock-jobbing newspapers. We can never look with patience or tolerance on the suc cess of Wall street sharpers in getting control of any of our metropolitan journals.

To everybody, high and low, small and great, rich and poor, young and old, the Wise and the foolish, the good and the bad, we wish a Happy New Year. But to none will our mere wish bring the happiness. That is really inseparable from well doing, Though even the most deserving may be brought to grief.

At least let everybody to-day forget his misfortunes, so far as he can, and show to his neighbors a jolly face. But let the jollity be natural and wholesome, not the product of stimulating beverages too freely indulged in. It is the part of wisdom to start out on the new year sober.

#### An Electoral Conspiracy that was Not Successful.

In the year 1800 THOMAS JEFFERSON WA elected President and AARON BURB Vice-President by a majority of eight votes in the Electoral Colleges. But by a strange defect in the Constitution the choice for President was confined to the person having the highest number of votes, without requiring a specification of the office on the ballot: and as JEFFERSON and BURE had received an equal number of votes, the election devolved on the House of Representatives. Through five successive days and thirtyave bailetings the Federalists strove to defeat JEFFERSON, either by electing BURB

by creating an interregnum. It was alleged that Burn intrigued to obtain the Presidency. But a Mr. Ogden, a relative of the Senator from New Jorsey of the same name and a Federalist, wrote a letter intended to exculpate Bunn, which was published in the New York papers. From that letter these words are quoted:

"When about to return from Washington, two or three members of Congress of the Federal party spoke to me of their views as to the election of a President, desiring me to converse with Col. Bush on the subject, and to secertain artester he applicater rate terms. On my return to New York I called on Cot. Bena and communicated the above to him. He explicitly declined the explanation, and did meither propose nor agree to any terma."

According to this confession, Col. Burn's rejecting a proposed conspiracy to count we submit for the edification of those who | pulse of gratitude and veneration on the

intrigue of 1800 from the pen of the most

brilliant political writer of that time: "Mr. OGDEN'S letter is intended to exculpate Mr. BURR from the charge of intriguing to obtain the Presidency, and the letter that he (OGDEN) writes for this purpose is direct evidence against his party in Congress, that they intrigued with BURB to obtain him for President, and employed him (OGDEN) for the purpose. To save Aaron he betrays Mosrs, and then turns informer against the golden calf.

"It is but of little importance to the world to know if Mr. EURR listened to an intriguing proposal, but it is of great importance to the constituents to know if their representatives in Congress made one. The car can commit no crime, but the tongue may; and therefore the right policy is to drop Mr. Bunk as being only the hearer, and direct the whole charge against the Federal faction in Congress as the active, original culprit, or as the serpent that beguiled Eve."

"It is of little importance, in a constitutional sense, to know what the terms to be proposed might be, because any terms other than these which the Constitution prescribes to a President are criminal. Neither do I see how Mr. BURB or any other person put in the same condition could have taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution to a President, which is, 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.'

"How, I ask, could such a person take such an oath, knowing at the same time that he had entered into the Presidency on terms unknown in the Constitution, and private, and which would deprive him of the freedom and power of acting as President of the United States agreeably to his constitutional oath?

"Mr. BURR, by not agreeing to terms, has escaped the danger to which they exposed him and the perjury that would have followed, and also the punishment annexed thereto. Had he accepted the Presidency on terms unknown in the Constitution, and private, and had the transaction afterward transpired (which it most probably would, for roguery is a thing difficult to conceal), it would have produced a sensation in the country too violent to be quieted and too just to be resisted; and in any case the election must have been void.

"But what are we to think of those members of Congress who, having taken an oath of the same constitutional import as the oath of the President, violate that oath by tampering to obtain a President on private conditions? If this is not sedition against the Constitution and country, it is difficult to define what sedition in a representative

can be." "The country has been imposed upon, and the real culprits are but few. . . OG-DEN'S letter is direct evidence of the fact of tampering to obtain a conditional President. He knows the two or three members of Congress that commissioned him, and they know who commissioned them."

All of which is commended to the reflection of Messrs. EVARTS, SCHURZ, DEVENS, and the other intelligent beneficiaries of the wretched creature HAYES, who in 1876 engaged in a fraud worse than that which AARON BURR rejected in 1800, and who for four years enjoyed with his beneficiaries the emoluments and advantages thereof.

### Queer Humiliation.

The Providence Journal announces that the subscription to the fund for a National Garfield Memorial Hospital has failed; and it iaments this failure as a humiliation. that feels humiliated, we know no reason

bould not feel so if its feeling why should it attempt to ple see no reason for such | with valuable improvements, being trans- | their tenants, and to work them on their was the mation in silence, the Journal is means of appealing to Congress to lift the burden off its shoulders by voting an

appropriation of United States money. We have nothing to say as to the propriety of erecting a monument to Gen. GAR-FIELD. Everybody has a right to bulld a monument; so has any group of citizens; as costly a one as they desire and have the money to pay for. A memorial to a dead President may be a good thing. Were there no other way of asking the people whether they want to build one, there would be no objection to submitting the question to Congress, if the Constitution, under which Congress is supposed to net, authorized it to appropriate money for such purposes. But the project was presented to the public, and those who desired to promote it were invited to send in their subscriptions. We don't know how many people have thus responded, but clearly not enough have shown interest enough to make up the necessary sum. No doubt the Journal was among the subscribers, for it is probably from the lack of sympathy with its own ideas that it feels

itself humtlisted. But how many people does the Journal think feel themselves humiliated because this popular subscription has failed? Millions of honest and patriotic citizens in the country have not subscribed to the fund. Do they feel humiliated because they have not subscribed? Even Mr. HAYES refused to subscribe toward a monument to Gen. GARFIELD any part of the \$150,000 belonging to Mr. TILDEN that he brought away with him from Washington. It Mr. HAYES did not think he had a right to use this money for such a purpose, he had still plenty of cash derived from other sources, which he could have drawn from if he had wanted to. Does he feel any additional humiliation because

there is to be no such monument? Probably the Journal hopes that the sentiment which seemed to be so deeply stirred after the 19th of September, will have found a more anduring foothold in Congress than it has found throughout the country. The people are evidently not disposed to give their money for this purpose. The projected hospital seems to be on a bigger scale than the public judgment calls for. No doubt many desire to see a monument to Gen. GARFIELD, but not one costing a million of dollars; moreover, the majority of Congressmen, when at home, are too poor to contribute. Still, the Journal thinks that a Congressman in the Senate or House of Representatives may be a great deal richer than he is at home. But the Constitution gives Congress no right to appropriate money for such a purpose. Such things, very properly, are left to the people to decide. When they wish to build a monumental hospital, they have full powerto do it. Because they do not wish, the Journal would like to have some of the public revenue devoted to such a project, even in defiance of law. But a memorial built only possible offence was listening to and in such a way would not be the sort that a man's descendants could point to with pride. him in and count Jefferson out. And here It would not come from an irrepressible im-

of 1877, some comments on this unsuccessful | pression of a legislative or official sentiment, giving away money that did not belong to the givers.

Is Gold Becoming a Curse to California That the wealth of California should be looked for in its agricultural products and not in its mineral deposits, has long been evident. It has also been for some time apprehended that the business of extracting gold by hydraulic pressure, which is now prosecuted on a vast scale, might result in serious injury to the farming lands and natural waterways of the State. But the magnitude of the loss already suffered from this cause, and the immensity of the damage threatened, are now for the first time clearly and emphatically pointed out by Dr. M. M. CHIPMAN of San Francisco, a report of whose personal inquiries was lately read to the Medical Society of San Francisco.

It is well known that the placers or surface gold deposits of California are exhausted, and that so far as the metal is extracted by washing, as distinguished from quartz mining, it must now be sought in the subterranean deposits which lie buried beneath deep and compact beds of gravel. This mass of superincumbent earth can only be removed by the most powerful and costly processes of hydraulic engineering. Water is brought in flumes and iron pipes from long distances, and turned, in a solid column, with the tremendous impact acquired by great velocity, against the bank whose disintegration is desired. A thousand inches of water under 300 feet pressure, projected through an eight-inch nozzle, strikes with the force of a cannon ball, and burrows into the wall of earth, and, running off with rapid current, spreads its load of gravel and stones over the adjoining valleys. Such is the process already applied on a colossal scale, and the scope of whose operations is continually increasing, by which the superincumbent earth is torn way from the gold-bearing gravel deposits and washed down to devastate and ruin the fertile lands below.

The effect produced on agriculture by

such an incessant avalanche of mining débris is strikingly illustrated in Dr. CHIP-MAN's report by the experience of farmers in Yuba County. We are told that when this region was first settled, the Yuba River was a stream of clear pure water, running between banks of from eighteen to twentyfive feet in perpendicular height, with deep pools in its channel which were the abodes of food fishes, and with bottom lands on both banks of unsurpassed fertility and adaptability to gardening and fruit raising. As early as 1851 fruit trees were brought from the Eastern States and set out in this valley, and large areas were soon covered with profitable orchards. It was in 1853-two years after hydraulic mining may be said to have been fully organized-that the settlers first observed the deposit of mining debris in the channel and on the banks of the river in quantities sufficient to excite misgivings touching its future effects upon the farming lands of the valley. Three years later, in the winter of 1861-2, the annual overflow of the river, which before the introduction of hydraulic mining had been beneficial rather than hurtful, was observed to leave a thick coating, not of fertile alluvial earth but of gravel, in the orchards and the fields. Thereafter each overflow augmented the hard, gritty deposit, hastening the destruction of the trees and ranches. Meanwhile, in the river channel, the work of devastation went on, not by intermittent steps, but unceasingly. First the deep holes were invaded and filled up, then the whole river bed was gradually raised until the channel water by oblitarated, and the water ran forward over the burden of mining debris to complete the work of ruin. Thus, in the course of a few years, one of the finest valleys in California was destroyed, more illation over other quarters | than 15,000 acres of choice land, covered

> formed into a plain of desolation. What is true of the Yuba River was gions, vineyards have been destroyed by the found by Dr. CHIPMAN to be true also of the Bear River, of the Feather River, silk culture have suffered hardly less than and in a greater or less degree of all vine growing. It is natural enough that in the principal tributaries of the Sacramento flowing from the Sierra Nevada into the Sacramento Valley. The rich arable soil, situated on all of those affluents, has already been greatly injured by the mining débris deposits, whose work of devastation is now extending to the channel and the bottom lands on both banks of the Sacramento River itself. From authentic statistics, personally collected by Dr. CHIPMAN, it is possible to form an approximate conception of the damage inflicted by hydraulic mining on California's agricultural resources. It appears that in Yuba County the amount of destruction to property from mining débris deposits cannot fairly be computed at less than six and a half million dollars. In Sutter County the deprectation in values from the same cause is estimated at \$6,800,000. The total injury to lands and property in that part of the Sacramento Valley personally examined by Dr. CHIPMAN cannot be appraised, we are told, at less than \$16,000,000, more than forty thousand acres of the richest fruit and garden lands in the State being completely ruined, and two hundred and seventy thousand acres of other lands, once fertile, being so seriously depreciated as to possess At present only a nominal value. The losses and damages, however, of which Dr. CHIP-MAN was able, in the course of his investigation, to form a definite estimate, represent but a small proportion of the actual

> injury already caused by the immense outflow of mining debris. He points out, moreover, that in addition to the destruction of arabie land, we must take into account the great waste entailed by the sums expended in efforts for protection by levee building. Sutter County alone having laid out over \$2,000,000 for that purpose. This measure of defence must be renewed as the river beds are raised, and an | the vast and constantly growing multitude expenditure is involved which can only be of stock companies more or less engaged borne at points where capital is concentrated. In the banking business, but whose names as it is in the cities of Marysville and are not listed at the Bourse. What is here Sacramento. Again, the destruction of the said of Paris is true also of the tributaries, and the material injury of the great manufacturing and commercial cities Sacramento itself, regarded as sources of like Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, St. fish supply, entail a serious deduction from | Etienne, Lille, and Havre. In each of these, the food resources of the State. Moreover, the | a swarm of banking companies, and corpowaters of the Sacramento and its affluents, which were formerly pure and wholesome, have been made densely turbid and entirely and their shares are dealt in on the local unfit for drinking purposes, thus compelling | stock exchanges. The result is that capithe districts which they formerly supplied | tallsts in France, as in our Eastern States, to procure drinking water at great cost by are confining their investments in real aqueducts and artesian wells. It is re- estate to the houses actually occupied by marked, finally, that the enlarged area of | themselves in town and country, and are submerged lands tends to increae the fre- placing the bulk of their fortune in bonds quency of malaria disorders, and physicians | and shares. of experience in the districts affected aver that the mining débris deposits engender a disease partaking of a typhold character, the universal demand, expressed with as more difficult to manage and more liable to much emphasis by the poorest as by the a fatal termination than the simple mainria | richest classes, for a more luxurious mode

fever which formerly prevailed. We are assured that other observers who have had better opportunities than Dr. CHIPMAN of studying the results of hydrau- countering the same fashions of dress which lie mining, are of the opinion that its debris | are adopted in the capital. In the matter abetted or approved the electoral conspiracy | part of the people. It would be only the ex- | deposits have damaged the State of Cali- | of clothes you can no longer distinguish the

fornia to an amount exceeding \$500,000,000. workman from his employer, or the servant Dr. CHIPMAN himself is convinced that even from his master. The old-fashioned diet of that great sum would not suffice to compenthe peasant, to which meat, wine, and wheat sate for all the property destroyed, and to bread were almost always lacking, is now gather up the enormous bulk of encumberadhered to only in a few poverty-stricken ing débris from off the once fertile valleys villages cut off from communication with the world, and is tending everywhere else to be replaced by and out of the channels of the once pellucid rivers and transport it to a point where it would be as harmless as it was in its origia more wholesome and generous nournal resting place. Nor can any power on ishment. It would be, says M. DE MARISY, earth, he adds, cancel the privation and ima most interesting task to enumerate the poverishment which its victims have enstaples of consumption, and to compare the dured, the disease and misery it has already quantity and quality of food and clothing inflicted, or restore the homes it has laid lemanded at the present time in France waste. He submits, however, that trenchwith similar statistics exhibiting the ant measures can and must be taken to state of things twenty years ago. It avert the still more serious results which is manifestly to keep pace with these will inevitably follow if the business of hy- habits of increased consumption that draulic mining is allowed to go on. Such | the productive forces of France have been are the appliances now in use that the rate exerted with such unparalleled activity of hydraulic perforation and displacement since the Franco-Prussian war. We scarcely of earth is at present, and will continue in need to point out that among the instruthe future to be, immensely greater than it ments of productive industry the most imhas been in the past, so that irremediable portant are facilities for securing credit and destruction of all the valleys belonging to for transforming property instantly into the Sacramento River system would be the money; and such appliances are offered, perhaps in superfluity, by the innumerable ultimate result. He insists that all projects banking houses and stock companies which of impounding the debris by means of dams across the rivers are utterly impracticable; are springing up all over France. and that there is but one measure which John C. Jacobs. will put a stop to the devastation of the rich Sacramento Valley, and arrest the

The name of Mr. John C. Jacobs as a candidate for President pro tempore of the State Senate is still objectionably prominent in political circles at Albany. The Democrats in the Legislature cannot be too strongly admonished against making such a choice. Mr. Jacobs has no title to party leadership. He is nothing but a politician of a very poor sort. The Democrats have done

can be recognized without discredit. Just now it suits the Republicans to speak of his long experience and his many services to the managers of the Democratic party as entitling him to the honor. Of course they would like to have him made President of the Senate. They know the choice must fall upon a Democrat, and they

more than enough for him in sending him

to the Senate. He has no further claim that

naturally wish their opponents to elect the worst man possible. Mr. James W. Covert and Mr. Homer A. NELSON are both Democratic members of the new State Senate. They possess the requisite attainments and character, and either of them would make an efficient and reputable presiding officer.

Soon a year will have clapsed since the death of ALEXANDER II. of Russia, and yet his successor has not been crowned. Coronations are usually attended with imposing public festivities, when the Czar reviews troops and shows himself arrayed in brilliant military dress glittering with the insignia of his rank. But ALEXANDER III. shrinks from the public gaze. He retires to his palaces and surrounds them with a strong guard, and never goes out unattended by troops. It is also said that beneath his the popular craving for the ownership of superb uniform he wears chain armor. He hesitates to be crowned, because he is afraid to show himself so openly.

Still, rather than give up his royalty, he pre-fers to brave the Nihilists, and, no doubt, lives in hopes of some day slipping into Moscow and getting crowned when his would-be assassins think he is shut up in Gatchina.

It is said that Mr. BENNETT is fitting out another polar expedition. In these excursions it is not the first step that costs. The Governments that fit out expeditions to hunt up the original explorers have the heaviest bills to pay.

The distress of mind which befell Sam TURNEY of Jefferson City, after a Christmas frolic, was caused by an event not likely to rouble many persons. Sam was a trusted convict, who was allowed to go outside the prison on errands, and when he got drunk on Christmas Monday and slept by the roadside until the relieved when he succeeded in getting in. Like Philosophy Jack in the "Lights o' London," he seems to have thought a man would be a fool to go knocking about in the cold when he could and a multitude of landowners have been have a nice cell to sleep in.

The Woman's Central Organization for th Suppression of Polygamy in the Territories is getting up a mass meeting to protest against the admission into Congress of Mormon Can-NON as delegate from Utah. If means for reaching Mormon women individually could be devised, they would probably prove more efficacious than mass-meeting methods. It will be very difficult to do much toward breaking down Mormonism until the Mormon women rise up. If the women of the Central Organization could persuade their Utah sisters to rebel, Mormonism might be toppled over.

#### Two More Questions of Etiquette. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir; Will you leave inform me i it is proper for any one invited to div. er to had his maphin after dunar, whether the dunar be flormal or not? also if it is proper to be punctual at so isl entertainments?

I. It is never proper for a guest to fold his napkin, whether the dinner be formal or informal; not even if he is a friend of the family and has dropped in to take pot luck. A napkin used by a guest is not supposed to be used again before it has come back from the wash. To fold the napkin implies that it is to be put away with the family napkine and be used again. It is therefore proper on all occasions for a guest to let the napkin fall with elegant negligence upon the table beside the plate or finger bowl. Some families never use the same napkins twice in succession evan among themselves, and to fold a napkin at their

table would be doubly shocking to them. II. There is inherent virtue in punctuality; but social custom sometimes prevails against it. Better late than punctual," is often a society maxim. It is a ridiculous maxim; but then a good many other social maxims are ridiculous For example, in London it is proper to be about half an hour late at large dinners, to be from a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes late at small formal dinners, and about ten minutes late at informal dinners. To be punctual is as unfashionable as it is of itself proper. But this custom has not taken a firm hold on society here. Affectation of English habits may sometimes nduce people here to be half an hour late for dinner; but it is not usual, and altogether to be condemned. A good dinner should not be kept waiting, and no one should ever be more than ten minutes behind time.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: People are disposed to deal benefitly with boys attending. American colleges," and they countenance from them pranks in public which would be instantly suppressed in the nublic achieves. There is, however, a limit even to the ublic schools. There is, however, a limit even to the gressed on Friday evening at the Casino, during the per greated on remark evening at the trassite, during the per-formance of "ball mee." A few lads similarly a respect-able addisonce by reliant, during the performance, their shear? "to be not below and repeated the effence at the fail of the curtain. As the play closed, one very many fellow of the party howled for "three cheers for the au-dition," and he was properly remaked by a sheaver of These young men should have been handed over to the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The reather of the past lew days forms a decided contrast to hat of the corresponding days of 1964. Then we had ruffe andw storms, which block a fed trains in all dire ions. The cold was so pieroing that business was partly user-noded. Locamidays as Jamaica had time tools usi-for them to been the manner from the same. The Fastin Guarant States is and Aunce were reen over. The This remarkable change in the fluancial habits of the French people is ascribed to Ayes Mr. Scales as all desired were test never to be removed by the second of the seco Saw Your, Dec. 10. of life. We are told that in the present year you can go hardly anywhere in France,

# Gn Monday.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please in or a min whether New Year's calls are made on Sunday

OSCAR WILDE AND ASTRETICISM.

Oscar Wilde, who is expected here within a day or two, is known in this country as one of the mos eloquent disciples of "sestheticism." Yet the genera opinion of him, and of the cause which he represents has not been formed by our actual experience of these but rather by the amusing satires on their exemperatio which, from time to time, have appeared in Pouch. The poet figuring in these satires was one Moulle, who soon after the series began, was said to be no other than the young frish poet Oscar Wilde. He was made to infer for some of his indiscreet followers. Thus it was said that he sat up all night with a hly; then he was repre-sented sitting up all night with a sanflower, and finally as going to Switzerland to sit up all night with an ede weiss. Thus America's first impressions were not of the real Oscar Wilde and of the real estheticism, but of such an Oscar Wilde and such metheticism as Da Maurier's instituating sarcasm permitted us to see.

The publication, last summer, of a volume of the young poet's writings and much to dispet these copressions. A writer in Tax Sun, in speaking of the poems some time ngo, said:

ago, said:

Like a true poet, Mr. Wilde is not didactic. He has apparently no lesson to impart other than the old Givek one, that beauty, whether in art or nature, in woman's form or in the lily, is paramount to all materia isn; that a network of ratiroids and all the devices of dividration do not necessarily help men on to true happiness, that God's flowers are more to be prized than ham's factories; that there is that in the world which is better than gold and better than.

The locury that
With base merchantise piles up the gate
Where noble thoughts and deeds should enter by.

Again:

Again:
One of Mr. Wilde's most striking characteristics is his symmathy with nature in all her moods. He is nature's evilogist, and has the ability to make pasteral pictures that are gems of art.

The metheticism of Oscar Wilde is intended to be the imparting of beauty to every-day surroundings and the worship in verse of beauty, etherial or incarnate. I means beauty in dress, beauty in decoration, beauty and simplicity in language, a return from the utilitarian to the spiritual. Some of Mr. Wible's followers exagger-ated the practice of his theories. In their pursuit of implicity they stripped beauty of its adornments, and then raved over its remnants. They worshipped whatever was antique, whether beautiful or not. They affect ed a certain return to nature, and in doing so became most unnatural. From the men of this class Gilbert drew his Bustherne; from the women his Let'y Jose, just

as Du Maurier had found among them his Moudle and Mr. Contre Brown.

Mr. Wilde will soon appear here in public to defend his

faith. He also brings with him poems in manuscript and a play, "Vera, the Nihilist," which he hopes to produce.

#### Noteworthy Holiday Weather.

Among the things that 1881 will be remembered by was its warm Christmas weather. While the editor of the Nipa County Reporter was praising the California climate, and wondering what Eastern people rould think if they should see young grass sprouting and big sweet potatoes growing at that time of the year. he editor of the Carlisle Hernid was writing his holiday with buds, grown in the open air of Pennsylvania, lying on his desk. At Acten, Ont., the village editor says that it hardly seemed like Christmas with green grass in the fields, and the ponds not ready for skating, while at Bis-marck, Dakots, where the thermometer went to 13 de-grees below zero during the fall, the weather was dry, warm, and dusty. Western bee hunters report unusually heavy combs, which they think is because the flowers bloomed late and the bees had a long working season.

At Green Bay, Wise, the editor of the Adecore reports the Christmas weather as soft and balmy as a May day, so that ladies went on boating parties without wraps.

But the mild weather is not enjoyed by all. Some of
the Wisconsin lumbermen are coming out of the woods because the swamps are not frozen, and there is no snow over which to slip logs. At a time when there is usually danger of a short water supply because the downfall is bound fast in snow and ice, there have been disastrous freshers such as are not looked for before spring.

Newspapers from every part of the country report a treat prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Smallpox is diffused along the line of the great routes of travel between East and West, and at places in Wisconsin there is an eridemic disease among children which the dectors cannot identify with any known aliment.

#### President Arthur Beturns to Washington.

President Arthur left this city for Washing a yesterday on the 10 o'clock A. M. train of the Penn wivania read. The acrival at the Desbrosses street for s coach, in which were the President's son and daughter and the son of Commissioner Stephen B. French. President Arthur and C. P. Huntington arrived shortly after went arrived and C. P. Homington arrived shortly after ward in a coupt. Socretary Polger met them on the Jersey City side, and at Newark they were joined by Socretary Freinghuysen. The party occupied the nation can of the President of the road. There was no notice display at the ferries, as this is displaying to President Arthur When he last arrived in the city there were five believe men of the steambal agond on special day at the Despresses street ferry, but they kept out of sight. A shectal policearan was stained in a fact and day is possible the President's residence, 123 Lexington avenue.

# Ex-Senator Coukling's Health

It has been reported that ex-Senator Roscoe akling is out of health, and unable to conduct his law pusiness; that he suffers from sleeplessness, and has ma laria. A reporter of Tue Sus found Mr. Conkling in his aw offices, at 31 Nassau street, yesterday. He was red, and spoke from his seat when the re-I was unwell last winter, but my health has been

Mr. Conking spends nearly every day in his offices.

# New Yorkers on Eastern Long Islands

For many years the road between Riverhead and Quogne was so sandy that easy communication be-tween those villages was impossible. That difficulty has now been removed, and Judges Brady and Gilbert, Profs. now teen removed, and Judges Brady and Gibert, Pro-Deremus and Chandler, and other residents of Queen Westlampton, and Atlanticytic can new take to borses and carriages to their summer homes, assured a good loam road on which to drive. Land at some ampton is selling in some cases at from \$400 to \$1,000 a cre. Judge Kübreth, Wilham II. Schieffelin, and a run ber of other New York men have creeted hand-some of takes there. The old residents are scanning the passe dairy for additional news about the proposition to mai Mentank the terminus of a line of fast transatiant steamships. steamships.

# The Brooklyn Art Guild.

The Brooklyn Art Guild, an association similar to the Art Leazue of New York, gave a reception on Friday at its studio, 201 Montagne street. There is on exhibition there a fine collection of oil paintings by on exhibition there a fine collection of all raintings by American and Livitznarists. There are now 110 active and 15 concrars members. The object of the Golds is to furnish a course of instruction in drawling, partiting, and its membership is immed to artists and art students. There is a life class in drawling, painting, or modelling in the evening for gentlement, a life gass for ladies in the afternoon, portrait and antique classes for ladies and gautelmen in the inorming and atternoon, section in the solution of a factors of the sales as setch class to ladies and goutelment, are foundative. Anong the members are William Sarthin, Those Eaking, D. W. Tryon, and M. F. De Haus.

# Voters Asking Information.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We, voters the Twenty first and Twenty second Election Districts, would like to know why justice was not 1, or to us in reof the primaries are the best in three districts. These primaries were held under the assistants were held under the assistants of we men. Benjamin B. Vaintine and fevere. McClistock They carried both districts, one with four, the other with seven wores, all on their side, as the deposing party of the County P importacy had no showledge of what was transporting. Please do not throw this into the waste besket.

New York, Dec. 30.

# A Distinguished Avenue.

Firm the See Hoven Pulladium. The Cedar avenue plots in the City Buris recent, in one of which the recentles of are the all are the last posine blaces for a member those names have a world of the expursion. In the author of the decisions are formed to the author of the decision are decision man, the distinct of the control of the control of the decision are decision and decision of the decision are decision of the dec of "Cecil Driebs" and object invest, and the was kind in battle at dear Bethel, Va. in best but the Mon A Chapman, Judge for many years of the Sugreme Campro Chapter State Challenge, and Prof. Letter in Green Campro Chapter along the Religious and Prof. Letter in Green Vale Challenge, and Prof. Letter On this average me a loaded Location Prof. Letter when the investor of the beingraph, and Eumon I have been conserved in the investor of the beingraph, and Eumon trimbedly, with the or Gov. Trimbully with the conserved in the superior of the beingraph, and Eumon trimbully with the conserved in the being the conserved in the conser

# Checks That Were Not Transferred.

From the New Haren Palladron. Managers of operas, theatres, balls, &c Mainagers of operas, treative, butter, even tave never been able to each event where the next content of feture of feture between the content of feture with each of the total feture at their phessure, having once made the feture of a triest Managers have bed dense the main, but in graning near trunches there had dense the main, but in graning of transferring to those why have not politice the process of which the first the process of the feture of the late of the Kinghats of all Patricia which accorded by the infinite the Kinghats of all Patricia which accorded by the hadden and the politic the Kinghats of the late of the

The distant city's clotting lights. Loometup before his too ish eyes-As from his village home he went-Lake golden hinds et Paradiso.

He filled his purse with treasured gold. He gained the doubtred proces of more Then, passes, from her took to be torned. His eyes much lets home again.

He saw what he had sectify it: He wept to think of her delights. And o'er the city's glate he saw. The beauty of the value lights.

The lungs are strained and racked by a present complaint the prioral straight means, and reserved complaint often exhibited the best for factors and performed is an effective remedy for cough sand calls said experts between the factor on the purmonars and true chial organis - 41c.

#### BUNBEAMS,

-The Washington Avenue Baptist Church in Brookien has wealthy members who have given -A leading Methodist paper mournfully

says that "it still remains true that the majority of Methodist families take no religious paper." -There is a Congregational church at Pargo, Dakota, which publishes a paper called the Access
Light. It mays that the church has as yet no root except
the blue erch of heaven, but that a mighty interess in

-Spurgeon preached in his own church in Loudon on Sunday last, after having spontation weeks in recreation and health-weeking in the start of Prance. He was in sufficiently good condition to preach with his

-To-day is the first of the lifty-three Sumsays which will fill the Sabbatic measure or 1882. The fact that the year is to have one Sanday more than most years have largarded by many good scapic as a cheerful given for the advance of the garage

-The Rev. Edward Judson has met with unexpected success in his work among the recell on the west side of the city. He has large authories, and by a carefully organized system of work follows up those who come to his church and exhibit a desire for moral or material beto.

-The First Baptist Church of Brooklyn has one of the most peculiar houses of worship in this country, and most perfectly adapted to dir comfortable seating of a large congrountion. The malery for the organ bases yet not been filled, the Post consultationary being farmished by a grand plane, which was some time ago ordered, is now nearly completed, and is to be placed in the gallery in a few weeks. -An intermingling of religion and politics

beneath the same roof has been noticed in Brooklyn. The Lee Avenue Baptist Church was used during the November campaign for political meetings, and there enthusiastic strong speakers were distorted to by large audiences; and now the Eighteenth Vard Repulsions Wigwam, built for political purposes, has been fitted into a Sanday school room, which will ones its doors to the teachers and pupils for the first time to-day.

-The paster of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church is said by the Christian Intelliguese to have accused that paper of "grossly maligning that part of the city west of Broadway, between St. John's Park and Jane street, and insulting its inhabitants." The Chroffies Intelligencer replies to the dominie's pulpit attack by saying that it did not thus malign a whole neighborhood, but that it did make some uncomplimentary remarks as to the morals of Thompson and Houston streets.

-Abbé Bichery, who was for a while chaplain to Father Hyacinthe Loyson, has been received into the American Protestant Congregation at Rone. He is quite as erratic as ever Hyacinthe himself has been, some time age he left Hyacinthe on account of some sudden notion, and returned to the Roman Catholic Church, to which he had originally belonged. He entered the monastery of La Trappe, from which place he wrote a letter, about a year ago, teiling the public how sorry he was that he had ever left the Catholic Church. His recent charge is regarded by those who know him best to be a bit of ecclesiastical gymnastics.

-The proper way to picture an angel has never been a subject of unanimous agreement among artists, even in the designing of Christinas cards and illustrations for religious books. The great bother is as to the wings, which are generally made to grow from the shoulder blades of the angels. Most artists agree in making the wings like those of geese, and in covering them with feathers, which are generally white. Why there should have been so much preference for the goose-wing pattern and the white feathers is difficult to ascertain. There is nothing in the Bible setting forth what an angel ought to look like. The Methodist throws new light on angelic anatomy by presenting on the cover of its Christmas issue a striking picture, the prominent figure in which is a rear view of a bareroot angol in a flowing gown, and with her back hatryracefully falling on her neck. The left wing of this antel grows out of her spine, while the right wing seems to proceed from a point near her shoulder joint. How an abget with wings trings with which the artist has no concern.

-The Glasgow Free Presbytery is disussing again the Sabbath question in its bearing on the opening of museums and libraries, and the proper length of a Sabbath day's journey for a clergyman who is going to preach. Some of the clergy have been laying themselves open to the criticisms of their brethren by hiring a healthy clergyman ought to walk on Sunday, and for how great a distance a cab becomes what the law of the Church recomizes as a thing of "mercy and necessity." Some of the members of Presbytary declare themselves able to walk five miles, but think that if called to go a that a minister who is on Sunday going to preach more than five miles from his home outht to go on Saturday night and return on Monday morning. Others have small objection to the hi ing of a cab, provided no money is paid out on Sunday Instead of destroying the sanctity of the day of rest by settling the bill at once, they would have "cabby" call on Monday for his pay. Thus gnau are strained at and camels are swallowed. Presbyters did not arrive at any solution of the cab question, bu passed a resolution to the effect that museums and libraries ought to be closed on the Sabbath.

The peculiar people who manage the Salvation Army in England began their work in a thain and humble way as a protest costly church buildings and stylish carrying on gospel work. But now that they have gathered great numbers of followers, their General appears to be putting on quite as much style as the direc-tors of any of the other religious enterprises of the day. His present ambition is to bave a temple in London for the use of his army, and to coat about \$500,000. As most if the workers in the army are very poor persons, without financial influence, the cathering of such a sum of money was an impossibility. Gen. Booth, therefore, had to bring his magnificent ideas down to a much lower point. He now wants to buy for \$75,000 an orphan asy-ium which originally cost about four times that sum. He thinks he can put his hands on about \$30,000 with which to make a first payment, and look to the Lord for the rest. He wants to use the building for the training of endete for his army. It is not easy to see how such a building could make the army any more off continanit has been. The training required by its force- is that which is most advantage usly packed up in hemial work. setwithstanding the eddition and eccentricines of the army, a number of exceedingly respectable persons, tions, have given it their approval.

-The attempts put forth by the Covern-

ment to procure a correct consus of the Sanday schools of the country are both moreous and elsh rate. The Census Office thesections a large short on which are printed seventy two questions. The Survice school su-perintendents are expected to answer these according to the best o their wisdom. The questions as to the horary are especially minute. They send the soft time superin-tendent among the library books to find out to many there are, and in what proportion they are his practical, religious, or miscellaneous. As many of these literary works combine in the same volume a spreading of re-ligion, hteresona, 2nd resurably, the soverminostate will be put to his wide and to make a proper classification. This will be expectally true of messeance memoria, in which these there elements are immunity maked. for their general missentaneous excitantor may other feature. The measure of ameterny poly fittle produces of picty who were too good for this would not had, therefore, to go to heaven at an early age, how a less proportion of theory inerature than to I more years. About thirty years age there were some one them that a reaction book place, and their population and sul-There are still should be their heaver, it is creat the census men in making a special deposition of or thou, There is an much discounty in the mid-ste of heaping Simpley school regists and statistics there is in Lo. diffiwith collect the exact information who contemplates. A majority of the superiodendrate auticle of the large cities are men whose business transing is not such as to enable them easily to matter the aix

... With the opening year the Sunday choicement on the state of the Good browning to data, the best for to day being "The Morning of the Laget" as written in the first thisteen we see I the first Of such the second case the first than the property of the standard of the second case of Messian. John had from his besteed hypothesia and a beauth to the ranch country known as the Walletin of of Judea. When he beam his producing of Parent 4 was deried. The preading runs for cinistic final at high rad conclude to order the section of the se-wer much the those of lines is were his between the green bout about a about a bout respect of resers to the most seem and trailed manner by results the sing of his heavers and are sched to their the coresing of repentance, circal machineles concern their sine and were highly obtained the River Johan . If a present And was read as to the condition the Condition When the state of the condition is a fine of the condition of desire, and the Southern the bases of the stagles of the stagles of the second of the stagles of the second of the stagles of the which dense had come where if the water is a ma-define, site where he has exampled as a firm to with a first him a track of the first had been a first to with a first had been a first to the first had been a first to be a first to the first had been been a first to be a first mestign as personally of the property of anomal times for farty days, or in this many of the property of the free sourced's with these with while above every courts of the Bible is well appreciated. Yet, or sourceme with case, the most accordingly reader will find poors as with a fresh attention, and bearing on the were an which lesses